

The Bank of Hawaii, Limited

Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.
Statement of Condition at close of business December 31, 1915.

| RESOURCES. | |
|--|----------------|
| Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts | \$5,304,434.69 |
| Bonds | 1,522,693.35 |
| Bank Premises, Honolulu | 156,635.68 |
| Bank Premises, Lihue Branch | 11,625.00 |
| Customers' Liabilities Under Letters of Credit | 154,390.53 |
| Other Assets | 2,956.43 |
| Cash and Due from Banks | 2,185,463.76 |
| | \$9,338,109.44 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Capital Paid Up | \$ 600,000.00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits | 755,240.22 |
| Pension Fund | 43,853.75 |
| Letters of Credit Outstanding | 154,390.53 |
| Reserved for Interest | 12,000.00 |
| Dividends Uncalled For | 460.00 |
| Deposits | 7,772,164.94 |
| | \$9,338,109.44 |

City and County of Honolulu } ss.
Territory of Hawaii, }

I, A. Lewis, Jr., Vice-President and Manager, being first duly sworn, do solemnly swear that the above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Examined and found correct:
F. B. BISHOP,
J. A. McCANDLESS,
R. A. COOKE,

Directors. ZENO K. MYERS, Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of January, 1916.

J. D. MARQUES,
Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit, T. H.

Officers

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| C. H. COOKE | President |
| E. D. TENNEY | Vice-President |
| A. Lewis, Jr. | Vice-President and Manager |
| F. B. DAMON | Cashier |
| G. G. FULLER | Assistant Cashier |
| R. MCCORRISTON | Assistant Cashier |
| FRANK CRAWFORD | Cashier Lihue Branch |
| Z. K. MYERS | Auditor |
| P. G. H. DAVERILL | Assistant Cashier |
| A. B. CLARK | Assistant Cashier |
| E. E. CLARK | Assistant Cashier |

Directors

C. H. COOKE, President
E. D. TENNEY, Vice-President Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
A. LEWIS, JR., Vice-President and Manager
C. H. ATHERTON, Treas. Ewa Plantation Co., Ltd.
F. B. BISHOP, President C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
F. W. MACFARLANE, Pres. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Hon.
J. A. McCANDLESS, Director of Oahu Sugar Co.
GEO. R. CARTER, Director Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd.
R. A. COOKE, President Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.
F. B. DAMON, Cashier
F. C. ATHERTON, Director J. B. Atherton Estate, Ltd.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HAWAII AT HONOLULU

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1915.

| RESOURCES. | | LIABILITIES. | |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| United States Bonds | \$ 485,400.00 | Capital | \$ 500,000.00 |
| Loans and Investments | 1,369,538.53 | Surplus and Undivided Profits | 449,997.50 |
| Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit | 284,830.15 | | |
| Letter of Credit | 72,588.93 | Circulation | 449,997.50 |
| U. S. Treasurer | 22,500.00 | Letters of Credit | 72,588.93 |
| Due from Banks | 978,383.30 | Dividend Warrants | 3,041.50 |
| Cash in Vault | 673,393.84 | Deposits | 2,285,163.43 |
| Other Resources | 39.17 | Other Liabilities | 6,176.26 |
| | \$3,601,841.77 | | \$3,601,841.77 |

L. T. Peck, President; H. M. von Holt, Vice-President; Rudolf Buchly, Cashier, Cecil Brown, Chairman of the Board; George P. Castle, Jas. L. McLean, Geo. N. Wilcox, Directors.

This Bank is an active U. S. Government Depository, and is under the supervision of the U. S. Comptroller of the Currency.

Individual, Firm and Corporation Accounts, whether large or small, respectfully solicited.

Pacific Bank, Limited

(Incorporated June, 1913)

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business, December 31, 1915.

| RESOURCES. | | LIABILITIES. | |
|--|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts | \$205,338.45 | Capital paid in | \$100,000.00 |
| Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers | 66,960.16 | Surplus and Undivided Profits | 10,124.97 |
| Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit | 5,205.12 | Deposits | 176,073.05 |
| All other Assets | 13,298.41 | Letters of Credit | 5,205.12 |
| | \$291,403.14 | | \$291,403.14 |

Territory of Hawaii, City and County of Honolulu, ss.

I, I. NAKASA, Cashier of the Pacific Bank, Ltd., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. NAKASA, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of January, 1916.

P. H. BURNETTE,

Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit, T. H.

Guardian Trust Company, Ltd.

Statement of Condition, December 31, 1915.

| ASSETS. | | LIABILITIES. | |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Cash on Hand and in Banks | \$ 46,707.80 | Capital Stock | \$200,000.00 |
| Bonds | 17,611.25 | Surplus | 10,000.00 |
| Stocks | 65,740.30 | Undivided Profits | 33,031.15 |
| Loans Secured by Real Estate Mortgages | 70,642.00 | Trust and Agency Balances | 108,341.94 |
| Loans, Demand and Time | 90,821.50 | Other Liabilities | 50.93 |
| Accounts Receivable | 38,395.79 | | |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 4,210.86 | | |
| Accrued Interest Receivable | 2,909.63 | | |
| Assets other than those specified above | 9,584.95 | | |
| | \$346,424.08 | | \$346,424.08 |

Territory of Hawaii, City and County of Honolulu, ss.

I, W. W. CHAMBERLAIN, treasurer of the GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of January, 1916.

T. EDGAR ROBINSON,

Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit.

'STAY IN HAWAII' IS REAL ESTATE EXPERT'S ADVICE TO PEOPLE HERE

Charles A. Stanton Declares Opportunities in California Colonization Are Exaggerated—Schemes Will Bring Emigrants to Grief

"Leave well enough alone by remaining in Hawaii, rather than attempt to seek fortune by joining colonization schemes on California's lands," is the patent advice imparted by Charles A. Stanton, president of the American Appraisal Association, who is renewing his acquaintance with Honolulu after an absence of several years on the mainland.

He pointed out in an interview to day that a plan to enlist colonists from among people of a territory barely numbering 200,000 inhabitants, to take up land in a commonwealth with more than 100,000,000 population, is open to serious question. "There must be some reason behind it," he said. "Either the land offered prospective colonists has no real value and can not be sold there, or it has been offered far above its productive worth. The siren call by land agents to lead people from Hawaii to take up lands in California spells financial loss and keen disappointment."

"The man who makes his home in Hawaii is extremely fortunate. He should carefully consider all extravagant claims made by the representatives of California land companies before deciding on removing to the mainland. My advice is: 'Stay where you are and forget migration to the mainland on a rainbow chase.'"

"There are as many opportunities in Hawaii as there are in California," says Stanton, who possesses an intimate knowledge of colonization gained through many years of experience in the real estate game, and since leaving Hawaii a few years ago he has decided on a career in which he intends to devote his entire time in the development of a service corporation known as the American Appraisal Association. Its mission is to standardize an appraisal service and put it into practical commercial use for the purpose of improving the present methods of handling agricultural lands.

"I have seen so many poor people fleeced of their hard-earned savings by land agents and know so much about California's land operations that I feel it my duty to give the world the full benefit of my knowledge and experience and to this end have organized a service corporation, not to buy or sell or invest in land but to standardize and commercialize a service that will protect and help the buyer, seller and agent alike. It is simply a proposition of introducing economy, efficiency and honesty into the land business—something that is greatly needed."

"You will probably be surprised when I tell you that over 90 per cent of the land companies in California failed because of their unscrupulous, extravagant and spectacular methods in forcing the sale of land above its productive value without any regard for the poor fellow who invests his hard-earned savings."

Mr. Stanton says that land companies and agents abuse colonization in their efforts to obtain large profits and quick results.

"Agricultural land should not sell for more than its productive value. While it is perfectly legitimate to make a profit in colonization, which means the buying of land at wholesale and selling it at retail, the price to the purchaser of small tracts should not exceed its productive value."

Colonization abused. "It is the rule in California, where a tract of land costs say \$50 an acre, the land company will first add the profit which, say, will amount to 200 per cent, making the price which the company hopes to net about \$150 per acre—which amount is then doubled in order to provide a fund equal to 50 per cent of the selling price for a spectacular selling campaign, making the selling price \$300 per acre, when in all probability the productive value is not more than \$125 per acre. Therefore the man who buys pays \$175 per acre more than the land is worth."

California is an ideal field for unscrupulous land operators. Its diversified agriculture and variety of soil and climatic conditions give so much room for deception. You cannot determine by observation or demonstration of adjoining land the character of land you are buying. Worthless land will be found right across the highway from highly productive acreage. A birdseye view of San Joaquin valley, for instance, would lead to believe there was a uniformity of soil when in fact the farm you stand upon may have a deep sandy silt while the adjoining farm on the right will be cursed by the worst kind of hard pan and the farm on the left affected with alkali or adobe.

People Should Not Leave Here. "Too much care cannot be taken in buying land in California. The attempt to enlist settlers from the Hawaiian islands to California is an abuse of colonization. I say this because it is an attempt to take people from a country with a small population that in reality needs immigration to build up rather than destroy countries and to distribute rather than to deplete populations."

"Had Hawaii a congested population such as Ireland, it would be a different matter and some excuse might be offered for a campaign of settlers. As it is, the situation is reversed. Hawaii today is in need of a limited number of small farmers to produce the necessities of life. More than 50 per cent of the fresh table-food must now be imported. Why should Hawaii not attempt to enlist farmers and agriculturists rather than permit the country to be drained of its valuable agricultural population?" he argued.

"There is more than enough land outside of the extensive agricultural interests for small intensified farming. At least enough to prevent Hawaii

from being wholly dependent upon the rest of the world to feed its increasing population numbered among the tourists, military, laborers and settlers."

"Sugar, your main crop, will always require extensive agriculture and is not a small-farm proposition. However, you have on hand plenty undeveloped land for all the small farmers you need. When a man tells you a small farmer cannot win out in Hawaii, I would like to show him where farmers in California are prospering under conditions that are not one-fifth as favorable as they are here. When a man talks about removing from Hawaii to California, he had better reverse his gear and consider the undeveloped fertile soil, abundant water supply and wonderful growing climate that lies around him. He should not be like the man in heaven—who wanted a change of life. Where you find one difficulty here, you will find troubles fourfold in California."

"In all my 15 years' of experience in the land game, I have never yet found difficulty in disposing of good agricultural land at its productive value to purchasers on the mainland; and when an attempt is made to canvass the little territory of Hawaii for settlers, Hawaiian people should not listen to the propositions."

EVEN CROSS, SICK CHILDREN LOVE SYRUP OF FIGS

If Feverish, Bilious, Constipated, Give Fruit Laxative at Once

Don't scold your fretful, peevish child. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with sour waste.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, indigestion, diarrhoea, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul waste, the sour bile and fermenting food passes out of the bowels and you have a well and playful child again. Children love this harmless "fruit laxative," and mothers can rest easy after giving it, because it never fails to make their little "insides" clean and sweet.

"Keep it handy, Mother! A little given today saves a sick child tomorrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Remember there are counterfeiters sold here, so surely look and see that yours is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.—Adv.

WOULD HAVE MEAT SLAUGHTERED IN DAYLIGHT HOURS

Board of Health Sends Letter to Supervisors Asking Ordinance to Restrict Time

Suggesting on behalf of the board of health that an ordinance be passed by the city supervisors limiting the time of slaughtering animals for meat to the hours of daylight, preferably from 6 o'clock to 6 o'clock, K. B. Porter, secretary, has filed a letter with the city clerk, which will be read at the supervisors' meeting tomorrow night.

Secretary Porter suggests that when diseased meats are not inspected it is easily possible for them to reach the consumer, and states that it is the feeling of the board that there should be some restriction as to the time of slaughter. Supervisor Horner is said to have been working on a plan very similar to that which the board of health proposes, but for some reason this plan has never been brought before the supervisors in meeting.

Reading of the Beretania street improvement project between Hotel and Nuuanu streets, delayed for many successive meetings of the board of supervisors will be had tomorrow night unless all signs fail, the reading having been placed as special order of business for the session.

Frontage Improvement No. 2 is the name of the project, and the report of the engineer calls for grading, paving, surfacing and curbing the street as a main thoroughfare. The total cost to be borne by the city is \$1,245,333.

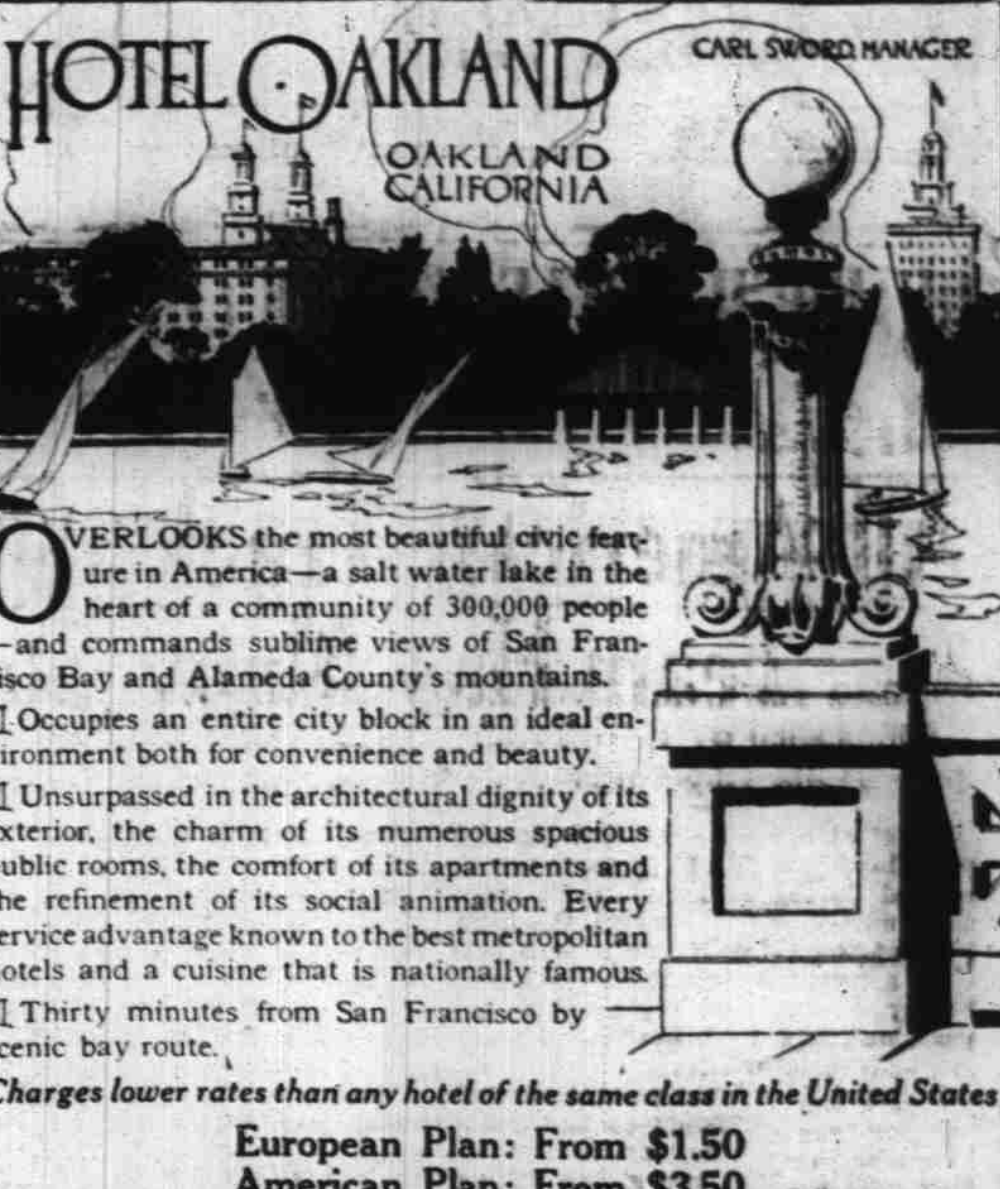
MEASLES ON RAMPAGE, IS REPORT HERE

That an epidemic of measles on Kauai has virtually closed up some of the territorial schools there, and that a large number of school children on other islands have become affected with the disease, is the report which has been received by Henry W. Kinney, superintendent of public instruction.

Mr. Kinney says he has heard that at Lapele, Hawaii, more than 60 school children have the measles, and that the disease also is prevalent in other districts on the Big Island, as well as on Oahu. The Board of Health today reported that in November there were 122 cases of measles in Lihue, Kauai, 73 at Kawaihau, 19 at Lahaina and 123 in Honolulu.

Swedish iron ore deposits are estimated at 1,300,000,000 tons. In 1913 over 6,400,000 tons was exported, mainly to England and Germany.

It is proposed that a war medal of uniform design, and bearing the simple inscription, "I was there," should be distributed among all the allied troops.



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